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THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

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No. 6

Knowledge is Power—and the
way to keep up with modern
Knowledge is to read a good
Newspaper.

Our Invitation—Your Opportunity

Berea invites every young man and every young woman in all the Southern Mountains.

Berea has something good for every comer!

And Berea puts an education within your reach.

Read the announcement on page six.

Here is where you will find friends.

You will always be the richer for the good friends you make in Berea.

If you have any questions write to the Secretary, Marshall Vaughn, Berea, Ky., and he will be your first friend.

The Government needs educated men more than it needs fighters.

The Government tells every young man who can possibly do so to continue his education.

The Government will have an officer at Berea. All young men of college rank will be asked to enlist in a special division, to be drilled while continuing their studies, and furnished with arms and uniforms.

Young men not of collegiate rank will be drilled also, but cannot be regularly enlisted, though it is expected they will have arms and uniforms.

This is the straight road to an officers commission, and the straight road to a place in which you can do your best against the Germans.

Berea College will be a camp.

Come on the opening day, Sept. 11th.

The College On the Hill in Kentucky

By Marshall E. Vaughn, Secretary of the College

There is a degree of scholastic sentiment connected with an institution of learning situated on a hill. It stands as a beacon light of civilization, of humanity, of Christian brotherhood. It has been, thru all times, a disseminator of knowledge, a destroyer of ignorance and superstition.

Berea College, in the true spirit of this sentiment, is located on a hill in Madison County, Kentucky, nestling at the foot of the great Cumberland Mountains. The broad expanse of the Blue Grass Region spreads out to the north, and the beautiful panorama of inspiring hills is to be seen toward the south.

Berea is the gateway of the mountain region, thru which thousands of people have passed into the great world in order to take their places in the Parliament of Mankind. It is a great training school where people come to get their equipment for life; many returning to enrich their own localities, some going to supply the needs of foreign places. This college on the hill in Kentucky continues to grow, in spite of

adverse circumstances, high cost of living, and the great destructive World War.

There are reasons for the growth of this beacon light on the hill. These reasons are fundamental and basic. In the first place, Berea stands for the simple life, and has stood for it from the beginning. When this war came upon us, we did not have to make great concessions in our form of living, because we have practiced thrift and economy from the very first.

When the Government called upon the people in the Nation to conserve food, it simply made a nationwide appeal for the thing which Berea has been preaching and practicing for thirty years. When they said that we must all work or fight, that is but putting in the national program the motto which has hung in our dining room for twenty years, "He that will not work, shall not eat."

When the Nation began to feel the tremendous need of vocational schools to prepare young men and

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Advance of Allies Still Continues

Desperate Rear Guard Actions Made by Enemy Seems Unavailing.

MILES OF GROUND GAINED

Troops Thrown Forward by Foch Continue in Series of Victories—Germans at Places Compelled to Retire Precipitately.

General Foch's master blow of the year has fallen and the Germans are today in precipitate retreat over a 30-mile front between Soissons and Reims.

The great salient, over 20 miles deep, which the Germans drove into the allied front when they lunged southward from the Aisne heights on May 27, has been virtually wiped out.

Soissons, the pivot of the whole German right flank, has been taken by the allies, and French cavalry has reached the Vezilly river west of Reims.

The German retreat threatens to become a rout with a great German force southwest of the Andre salient menaced with annihilation or capture.

Paris, Aug. 5.—Allied advance elements on the Aisne-Marne front have reached the Vezilly river.

(The Vezilly constitutes part of the new line of defense towards which the Germans have been retreating for more than two weeks. The allied forces north of Fere-en-Tardenois were between five and six miles from the Vezilly on Friday.)

The allies have continued their advance over a front of about 20 miles, smashing the German front between Fere-en-Tardenois and Ville-en-Tardenois.

Ville-en-Tardenois, twin nerve center with Fere-en-Tardenois on the flanks of the German salient, has been captured by the French. French troops have penetrated the great German base at Soissons, on the Aisne river.

Germans Thrown Back.

All along the Crise river, south of Soissons, the Germans were thrown back and the allies gained the northern bank.

Bois de Dole, north of the Ourcq river, has been penetrated by the allied troops.

So rapid was the advance along the allied center that the Germans were compelled to retire precipitately.

The allies have advanced nearly three miles north of Bois Meunier (which the Americans captured on Wednesday).

They have reached and taken by storm the village of Coulonges. On the eastern wing of the salient the encircling movement against Ville-en-Tardenois met with complete success. In this zone the Germans were hurled back between three and four miles from the Dormans-Reims road and at last reports were endeavoring to make a stand on the line of Vezilly and Therry.

AMERICANS GO RIGHT AHEAD

Ludendorff Orders His Soldiers to Hit U. S. Men Hard.

Washington, Aug. 5.—General Pershing's communique contains this:

"The following is a translation of an order from German great headquarters, transmitted by the first army to the Schemettow corps, June 1, 1918:

"In order to hinder the formation of an American army in France, it is important that the American troops engaged along the front be struck as hard as possible. It is intended to use these troops as a nucleus for new formations. (Signed) Ludendorff."

Italians Launch Surprise Attack.

Rome.—The War Office communication issued says: "South of Mago our twenty-ninth assault detachment has wrested from the enemy by surprise attack Hill 173 on Dosso Alto, where on June 15 the enemy, after violent artillery preparation, succeeded in gaining a foothold and maintaining himself at the cost of heavy casualties. Our occupation was promptly consolidated under effective protection of the artillery. Large enemy parties, hidden in caverns, attempted brisk local resistance, but were overcome."

Nature of Fatigue.

Fatigue is the presence in the blood of poisonous by-products of life combustion. While we are awake the poisons accumulate faster than the system can remove them. When we are asleep, when the life combustion is slowed down, the system removes them faster than they accumulate. It is as though ashes accumulate in a stove at such a rate that the fire had to be put out every so often to allow a chance to remove them.

From a recent dispatch it was learned that there are about 6,000 Indians in the American Army. The majority of these are in France, battling side by side with the Yankee troops.

The new draft bill, recommended by Secretary Baker, includes all men from 18 to 45. This bill will be taken up by Congress immediately after the summer recess and is expected to be passed with only slight opposition.

The French, Americans and English continue to force the German forces back. The capture of Soissons, Thollos and Fismes, are causing as rapid a retreat as possible to the Aisne river. It is possible that a stand may not be made even at that point.

An uprising in Ukraine against the German rule has resulted in the assassination of General von Eickhorn, the governor. It is regarded as a protest of the masses of the people against the German rule. It is coming to be seen that the people are to be exploited for the good of Germany with little regard to their own welfare.

The old French empress, Eugenie, now in her ninetieth year, is watching with interest the events happening in France. She was the wife of Napoleon III, who was emperor at the time of the Franco-Prussian war, when Alsace-Lorraine was taken from the French.

The German plan of turning Finland into a monarchy under a German king is not meeting with warm approval by the people. To win their assent, Germany has now promised to use her influence to take the province of Karelia from Russia and add it to Finland.

The American ambassador in Russia, Mr. Francis, is reported to have arrived on the northern shore of Russia, where American troops are collecting. Considerable anxiety has been felt for his safety as he had not been heard from for some time. Mr. Francis is a native of Kentucky.

A suggestion has been made that the problem of Ireland should be turned over to President Wilson for solution. England has shown a great willingness to accept the advice of the United States and its large Irish population, but the President has problems enough for the present.

Reports are in circulation that Turkey has or is about to split from Germany. Thus far, Turkey received but little aid in securing her own ends out of the war, and has been called upon for considerable help, especially in the form of her supply of gold.

American soldiers are sending home by each ship souvenirs of the war. The one that is now most common is a German helmet. If it has a bullet hole in it, the value is much enhanced. Many American homes will be adorned with helmets and they will be passed on to succeeding generations.

The great drive of the Allies goes rapidly forward in the Soissons-Rheims salient. The retreat of the army of the Crown Prince has become something like a hurried flight, thousands of dead and enormous quantities of supplies being left to the pursuing French, Italians and Americans.

It is reported that the British are about to launch an offensive in Picardy. Should this movement develop as successfully as that of the Americans and French, it will compel the withdrawal of the entire German army in the region of Amiens.

From a high authority, it is hinted that in a short time, a great force of agriculturists, Red Cross workers and Y.M.C.A. men will be wanted for service in Siberia and other parts of Russia to aid the Russian people in their struggle for economic freedom.

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SAVING AND SERVING

By economizing in consumption and with the resultant saving purchasing the Government's war securities, the American citizen performs a double duty. The citizen and the Government can not use the same labor and material; if the citizen uses its, the material and the labor can not be used by the Government. If the citizen economizes in consumption, so much material and labor and transportation space is left free for Government uses. And when the saving effected is lent to the Government, more money is thus placed at the disposal of the Government.

The more the people save, the more money, labor, and materials are left for the winning of the war, the greater and more complete the support given to our fighting men.

WHAT WE FIGHT FOR

The high aims of America and her allies are well expressed in President Wilson's greetings to France on Bastille day:

"As France celebrated our Fourth of July, so do we celebrate her Fourteenth, keenly conscious of a comradeship of arms and of purpose, of which we are deeply proud. The sea seems very narrow today. France is so close neighbor to our hearts. The war is being fought to save ourselves from intolerant things, but it is also fought to save mankind. We extend our hands to each other, to the great peoples with whom we are associated; and to the peoples everywhere who love right and prize justice as a thing beyond price, and consecrate ourselves once more to the noble enterprise of peace and justice, realizing the great conceptions that have lifted France and America high among the free peoples of the world. The French flag flies today from the staff of the White House, and America is happy to do honor to that flag."

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PAGE 8. Eastern Kentucky News.

A subscriber from Owsley County writes: "I enjoy reading The Citizen so much. It gives the home news in the most interesting way. It is

always a welcome visitor in our home."

Some hot, eh! and according to Mr. Hicks' almanac, the worst is yet to come. Louisville papers are claiming that Monday was the hottest day in seventeen years. The editor has found no one in a proper mood to refute that statement at this writing.

"Law me, I couldn't get along without THE CITIZEN," said a subscriber the other day, and he has been a reader of THE CITIZEN for many years. We invite you to join our family of readers and enjoy the good things which appear in our columns each week.

The home newspaper, in a large measure, reflects the sentiment of the community in which it exists. The fact that THE CITIZEN is considered one of the cleanest papers published anywhere in the country, speaks well for the sentiment existing in our constituency for the better things of life. Are you a booster for your home paper—if not, why not?

KENTUCKY NEWS

At Hopkinsville, five men were injured, one perhaps fatally, when a railway motor car, containing a telephone crew, ran into a coach of bridgemen at a switch in the Illinois yards, on August 2.

The condition of Senator Ollie M. James, of Kentucky, who is at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, is reported unchanged. The Senator is not permitted to receive visitors, except Mrs. James and members of her immediate family. Senator James received word that he was re-elected candidate for the United States Senate by an overwhelming majority.

A coal production of this amount would place Kentucky fourth among the coal producing states of the country. The possibilities of the coal-fields of Kentucky after the war are declared to be almost unlimited. The known supply at present is enough to last at least 600 years, while the extent of the deposits in the Eastern parts of the state is unknown.

While scattering showers have brought some relief in sections, much of the state is in need of rain for growing crops. In certain localities, rains have been plentiful, but the largest area of the state is in need of moisture, according to crop reports coming to this department as of August 1.

Officers in charge of the negro organizations at Camp Zachary Taylor, report that to a man, the negro selects have rallied to their duties and the morale in the negro units is very high. The officers state that their soldiers are continually in the best of spirits, and Song Leader Dawson has met with overwhelming success in organizing mass singing among the negroes.

Facing the probability of 30,000 men of the August draft call ordered to Camp Zachary Taylor arriving before the men now at the camp are transferred elsewhere, high officers are in a quandary to find quarters for the selects. The camp now is crowded with soldiers and officer candidates in training at the Artillery Officers' Train-

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Tell Your Congressman to Vote for Prohibition